GEN. LA GRANGE TESTIFIES.

HE THINKS M'CABE COMMITTED SUICIDE TO AVOID EXAMINATION.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE TENDING TO SHOW THAT A FUND WAS RAISED TO PUT THROUGH THE OFFICERS SALARY BILL-EVIDENCE THAT MONEY WAS RAISED FOR USE AT ALBANY IN FORMER YEARS-A MEMORAN-

DUM BOOK FOUND

BY A FIRE-

MAN. In testimony given yesterday before the special committee of the State Senate in the investigation of charges of bribery connected with the remen in this city, it was disclosed that ex-Deputy Fire Chief John McCabe, shortly before he committed suicide, had made some important statements to General Oscar H. La Grange, President of the Board of Fire Commissioners. The testimony was given by General La Grange, and it evident that he thought McCabe had killed himself to escape testifying about the raising of money for corrupt purposes by his former assoclates in the department. McCabe was an honest man, and could not lie, General La Grange said, but he had been trusted by his associates with things he could not tell. He had Irish blood in his veins, and he could not be an informer, and he

General La Grange said McCabe had told him that the officers of the department had raised \$6,-000 this year to have their salaries increased by the Legislature; that last year the firemen raised \$2.500, and that a committee, composed of Firemen Clifford, Regan and Quinn, gave the money to "Cab" Reilly, a lobbyist, who did nothing for it; that in 1893 all of the officers of the department paid \$25 apiece, and that the money was handed to State Senator Ahearn by Bradley, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 17, and that three years ago \$2,500 was raised by assessing the firemen \$3 spiece, and that the money was given to Mc-Manus, of Plunkitt's district.

Several firemen testified that Assistant Foreman Smith, when he was detailed recently at the quarters of Engine Company No. 8, had declared that the officers had raised \$10,000 to have the amendment for raising the pay of officers passed with the Firemen's bill, and that Louis F. Payn had charge of the measure by the direction of

Other firemen were examined in an attempt to show that a memorandum-book which belonged to Assistant Foreman Horan, and had been lost and found in the quarters of Engine Company No. 25, had contained a list of officers who had paid assessments of \$30 and \$45 for pro-

moting the officers' bill. The committee, consisting of Senators O'Connor, Pound, Mullin, Parker and Cantor, continued the investigation yesterday in the old Court of Special Sessions, in the Tombs. Senators Coggeshall, Raines and Robertson, with their counsel, George Raines, were present, and Louis F. Payn again occupied a front seat. Congressman Quigg and Elihu Root were there to aid the committee in the investigation, as usual. The committee was ready to proceed soon after 10 a. m., and George Raines rose and said he had Mrs. O'Reilly, the widow of Patrick O'Reilly, to partment of the War Office to report upon the take the stand immediately, and give her testi- state of the Chinese Army, says mony. He said he kn some extent the routine which had been marked out, but it would be distressing to Mrs. O'Reilly to have to sit in the court during the whole of

O'Reilly, who was garbed in deep mourning, was ficial residents in China and Japan who have had thereupon sworn. Examined by Mr. Raines, she testified that on the day following her husband's death, which occurred on March 6, two men called to see her, and told her that a claim was going to be instituted about money which O'Keilly going had collected and which was then lying in the

I laughed at that and told them there was not a cent in the bank. I said my husband did not belong to any association outside the Firemen's Aslong to any association. I asked them if they came from this association. I asked them if they came from this association. I asked them if they came from the Firemen's Department, and they replied "No". They also asked me if I had any papers connected with the Fire Department, and I told them I had. I did not tell them that the papers contained the names of men who had contributed money to some fund. It is true, when they asked me what was in the papers, that I replied that they contained the names of firemen who had paid their monthly assessment. I have since found that the papers related to the house-tax collection. My husband was assistant secretary of the association.

The witness said she did not know the names of the men who called upon her, but if she saw them again she would be able to recognize them. Fireman Clifford, who was in court, was thereupon asked to come forward, and Mrs. O'Reilly identified him as one of her visitors. It leaked out that Rothenhouser was his companion.

Rothenhouser was his companion.

Q.—Luring the lifetime of your husband, did he at any time inform you of any payments or assessments he had made to his association? A.—Yes, I knew he used to pay \$I assessment per month. Q.—Did you at any time hear that he paid any additional sums to any special fund? A.—I am quite sure he did not.

Q. (Mr. Root)—Did you hear the name of Robertson mentioned at that interview? A.—No. I never knew of the name until last Sunday.

Q.—Did you not say that Sonator Robertson was a riend of your family and that he had charge of your affairs? A.—No. sir.

Q.—Where are the papers to which you have referred? A.—When I was moving I destroyed them all, as I did not consider them of any importance.

Fireman Charles H. Thompson, of Engine Com-

Fireman Charles H. Thompson, of Engine Com-

pany No. 58, testified that on March 2 Assistant Foreman Samuel Reed said at the engine-house that he had to put up \$30 for the officers' amendment to the salary bill, and he thought the men should contribute their share. The men declared that they would not pay a cent. On April 3, when Foreman Gooderson, of Engine Company No. 25, went to the engine-house, Reed said: "Here is the man to get my money to increase your salary." Gooderson and Reed then went into the office and talked together.

Assistant Foreman Edward H. Tobin, of Engine Company No. 23, testified that he was the collector of the Ninth Battalion for the officers' association, but he knew nothing about any money being raised in the association except the regular \$1 monthly assessment. He was asked about checks which he had drawn, and he explained that he was the treasurer of two benevolent lodges, one of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the other of the Council of Ameri-

GENERAL LA GRANGE ON THE STAND. General Oscar H. La Grange, president of the

Board of Fire Commissioners, was then called to the witness-chair. He said he was appointed to his position in the Fire Department on March 5, and less than a fortnight later he heard that the firemen had been raising money for the salary bill pending in the Legislature. His informant was Commissioner Robbins, who had talked with Mr. French, the witness who testifled before the committee on Friday. After the appearance of the charges in "The Press," General La Grange said, he called several officers of the Fire Department to his office and questioned

M'CABE HAD A STORY TO TELL THE EASTERN INTERVENTION

ENGLAND HOLDS OFF ON ADVICE OF HER DIPLOMATS IN PEKING AND TOKIO.

JAPANESE COMPLIANCE WITH RUSSIA'S DEMANDS WOULD UPSET THE ITO CABINET AND JEOP-ARDIZE THE CONSTITUTION AND THE CAUSE OF PROGRESS-FRENCH AND GERMAN PROTESTS MADE

TO PLEASE RUSSIA. London, April 27.-The final decision of the British Government to refrain from meddling with the Eastern question as regards China and

Japan has been taken upon the advice, strongly put, of the British diplomats in Peking and Tokio, who have been asked by the Government to report their views and observations. It is likely, as the situation now appears, that the conditions of the treaty of peace, when seen with unprejudiced eyes, will show that Japan has won a complete victory, not only by force of arms but in the field of diplomacy. The reports which were made after the Chinese New-Year indicated that Japan was determined to dictate in Peking terms far more rigorous than those exacted at Simonoseki. Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received assurances from the British representative in Tokio that the The British Agent expresses his belief that the conditions of the treaty of peace, as already published, are incapable of reduction in respect of their exactions, and that the minimum of the Japanese claims is vastly greater than bethe chief aim of the Mikado's Government.

It is represented to the Foreign Office by the British Agent at Tokio that Count Ito, the president of the Japanese Council of Ministers, will be unable to govern much longer, owing to the tactics of the party of the Opposition in the Diet in rejecting war measures and refusing to vote supplies, virtually bringing the legislative machinery to a standstill. Although the complete success of the war, with the consequent revision of the existing treaties, has greatly subdued this spirit, there is no doubt that the Ito party will be overthrown if they accede to the demands of Russia. What may happen if they oppose thes demands is a matter of still graver doubt

Lord Kimberley and his colleagues take the same view of the situation as that which Mr. Curzon, M. P., outlined on the eve of the war, that the fall of the Ito Ministry would be a genuine calamity, not only to Japan but also to the European Powers. The British Government ascribe the early and successful close of the war the clamor of a vast majority of the people of Japan, who are still practically insisting that Japanese troops shall occupy Peking. In view of this feeling, the British and other European representatives in China and Japan have advised the Government that any proposal that Japan surrender any part of the ceded territory at the bidding of the European Powers, whether such cession should ultimately be necessary or not, be likely to jeonardize the Japanese Constitution, which occurrence would inevitably undo the greater part of the progressive work which has been done in Japan within the last quarter of a century. Inquiries on this subject have brought from Chinese sources a great deal of information in the same vein, though couched

THINKS CHINA'S PARTITION INEVITABLE. Mr. Pickering, an official who has served long and faithfully in the British service, and who to ask the indulgence of the committee to allow has lately been employed in the Intelligence De-

The same sentiment is expressed by other ofan opportunity to observe the situation. They TALK OF A CORNER SENDS PRICES LPWARDadd in a highly candid fashion that the United clare that the United States is the only Power which Japan and China respect and trust. They believe that the American Government is acting honorably and is not making either of the corner, exhausted supplies at interior points in warring countries a tool for the attainment of its

satisfy Russia. Certainly, if it be proposed to attack Japan, the proposal will be defeated in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Felix Meline, a member of the Chamber of Deputies and Editor of "Le Republique Française," writes in his paper

France bolstering China and assisting her to re-lover her strength may eventually mean an in-vasion of Tonquin by the "Black Flags." Russia must not imagine that she can lead us anywhere she pleases. We are in an excellent position with Japan, do not let us destroy that position. M. Clemenceau writes in "La Justice"

We will not admit that Russian official circles have the right to dispose of our ships. Her quartel is none of ours, and we have no business to interfere. As for the independence of Corea and the integrity of China, that is all humbur.

A good judge of the situation in Paris sums up the situation as follows:

There is no irresistible impulse of public opinic n favor of France's drawing her sword in beha of her old enemy, China, against her good frien lapan, and shaking hands previously with Ge many, for the ultimate benefit of Russia.

The Paris representative of the United Press has learned at the office of the Ministry of Marine that the statement that the French flest was making demonstrations with the abandon her demands for the cession of Chinese

D. Gray, who is the president of the Gatz Litho
only weapons the use of which makes pelagic sealmainland territory is incorrect. If such action were to be taken soon by Russia it would not Gray's family is at present in St. Louis. He had

were to be taken soon by Russia it would not cause surprise, but it is by no means certain that Flance would aid or abet her.

An interview was had by the correspondent with a high official of the Foreign Office, where the utmost discretion is observed, who said that the Government had not fully decided on their eventual action. The matter was discussed at length yesterday, and a primary remonstrance to Japan was made, merely to please Russia. It was not then thought that England would withhold action in the matter or that Japan would resist any action Great Britain might take. England's action in the matter, it was said, confronts France with a variety of possibilities which require reflection and discussion.

Gray's family is at present in St. Louis. He had started for the theatre when the fire was discovered. The gathering of the fire engines caused him to harry back to the hote, and there he beheld the destruction of his home. Every article of furniture in his rooms was consumed, as well as some valuable oil patiengs. His loss is estimated at length yesterday, and a primary remonstrance to large in his rooms was consumed, as well as some valuable oil patiengs. His loss is estimated at length yesterday, and a primary remonstrance to length yesterday. The building was damaged \$1,00. The owner is Alva Walker.

The fire and for the theatre when the fire was discovered by the hote, and there he beheld the destruction of his home. Every article of furniture in his rooms was consumed, as well as some valuable oil patiengs. His loss is estimated in his rooms was consumed, as well as some valuable oil patiengs. His loss is estimated in his rooms was consumed, as well as some valuable oil patiengs. His loss is a large in his rooms was consumed, as well as some valuable oil patiengs. His loss is a large in his rooms was consumed, as well as some valuable oil patiengs. His loss is a large in his rooms was consumed, as well as some valuable oil patiengs. His loss is a large in his rooms was consumed, as well as some val

require reflection and discussion.

The Chauvinist section of the Cabinet are in favor of following the lead of Russia throughout, but certain prominent Ministers and statesmen are disposed to endeavor to persuade the hotheaded ones not to push French action to an extreme point.

headed ones not to perform treme point.

Mr. Kato, the Chief Secretary of the Japanese.

Legation in an interview to-day expressed the op-nion that Japan would fight the European Powers rather than abandon her territorial

"The Pall Mail Gazette," in an editorial on the Eastern rituation, says: As Japan's troubles drop asunder she moves n are to America. Let us also move nearer to America.

WHY GERMANY JOINS IN THE PROTEST. Berlin, April 27.—Germany's decision to join Russia and France in the protest against the Simonoseki treaty surprised and displeased the majority of German politicians. It was such a sudden departure from the Empire's policy of nonintervention that at first the report of it was discredited. When the true course of affairs was made known by the semi-official dailies the general impression was that Germany had plunged inconsiderately into a dangerous policy. Many persons expressed doubt that the cautious and extinives

perienced Hohenlohe had directed the move. In Berlin itself public opinion carries little weight in foreign affairs, as most of the people are Radicals and Socialists, who do not care much for international politics. In the provincial capitals, however, the newspapers have agreed with the Berlin dailies in their attitude toward the Government's action in the Orient. The "Kölnische Zeitung's" semi-official notices of the joint protest have been received with significant silence or adverse criticism.

In the last three days the bellef has grown that

In the last three days the belief has grown that Emperor William planned and directed the new move personally, in order to identify himself with Russia's foreign policy and show the St. Petersburg Court his approval of the Czar's managing international politics to his own taste. He probably alms also to demonstrate to the Czar how much better it is to have a faithful ally like Germany instead of a selfish one like England, which is likely at any time to slip away and look after is likely at any time to slip away and look after her own interests. This explanation of the Em-peror's conduct is supported by the persons most intimately acquainted with the Czar's peculiari-

Ever since his tour through China and Japan Nicholas II has regarded himself as an expert judge of Oriental politics. Japan's swift progress has impressed him and perhaps frightened him a little. He has had work on the Trans-Siberian attie. He has had work on the Trans-Siberian Railway pushed forward with all possible speed, with a view to using it for the transportation of troops to East Asia. His opinion is that the war ought to be postponed, if possible, until the railway shall be ready for all the uses of a strategic railway, thus enabling Russia to play the arbiter of affairs in the Vellew Sea. Alexander III left diway, thus enabling Russia to play the arbiter affairs in the Yellow Sea. Alexander III left his son almost entirely the shaping of his polytoward China and Japan, for he believed that e young man had acquired full knowledge of the peoples during his journey in the East, mperor William finds the Czar's absolute pernal control of Russia's action in the East hig commendable. Japan's friends in Berlin say that the Czar is

Japan's friends in Berlin say that the Car is mixing an absurd grievance against Japan. They assert that he wished Japan to postpone the war until Russia could be fully prepared to demolish the victor and dictate the whole treaty of peace. They criticise sharply the Emperor's exertions to confirm the Czar in his peculiar views of Japan's obligations to Russia. The Emperor's few defenders, however, think it right to make a slight sacrifice to tickle the Czar's vanity. For the sake of peace, they hold, Japan ought to respect His Majesty's feeling, even at airht to respect His Majesty's feeling, even at

Washington, April 27.-Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister, called upon Secretary Gresham at 3:30 o'clock to day, and half an hour later, within a minutes after Yang Yu's departure, the Japanese Minister, Mr. Kurino, who came by appointment, was closeted with the Secretary. Both visits related to the clause in the treaty of peace relating to the occupation by Japan of the "Regent's Sword" promontory and the Corean a to resist this demand, which was VLI Hung Chang. The United States extent as to take sides, but will con good offices as in the past to secur-

on extent as to take sides, but will the good offices as in the past to secure between China and Japan.
United States Ministers at Peking and Mr. Denby and Mr. Dun, were largely instal in securing the agreement between acquainted with Japan's requirements ference met. As the United States was confident of both parties and familiar with arrangements from the beginning, the as-aption is that this Government approved these Therefore no reasonable ground ements. Therefore no reasonable ground to present itself for United States inter-

H. CLAY EVANS COUNTED OUT.

BRAZEN FRAUD TRIUMPHS IN TENNESSEE, AND TURNEY TO BE DECLARED GOVERNOR.

Nashville, Tenn., April 27 (Special).—The seven day filed with the Speaker of the Senate the ommending the seating of the fact that H. Clay Evans, the Republican candidate, got 748 plurality on the face onvention to meet Tuesday to settle the control

WHEAT SPECULATION ROOMING.

DOLLAR WHEAT PREDICTED.

The anti-Japanese protest issued by France is regarded generally as a mere form to satisfy Russia. Certainly, if it be proposed to attheir sales for hims denoty, she had to sell. Many of the best-informed speculators say that the upward fendency of prices has only begun, and that wheat will sell for it a bushel before July i. It was goest on the board to day that the rich Chicago men who own most of the 2,000,000 bushels of wheat in store also control nearly all the contract grade of the grain at the important receiving points in the country. They are credited with holding contracts from the shorts for many millions of bushels. P. D. Armour and his friends are put at the head of this clique of wheat-holders. The holder that they also control all the contract grade of wheat in the centres of speculation was strengthened to-day by a dispatch from New York stating thas William if Wallace owned all the No. 2 wheat in the New York stores, estimated at 16,220,000 bushels. Some years ago be was a member of a firm which ran a disastrous pork corner here and way he gained the friendship of Mr. Armour, and the inference is drawn that Mr. Wallace is holding the stock of wheat for the big packer.

FIRE IN THE HOTEL BER! SFORD.

FLAMES RUIN O. D. GRAY'S APARTMENTS AND ALARM THE TENANTS GENERALLY.

among the tenants in the Hotel Beresford, Eightyfirst-st, and Central Park West, on account of a concessions made by England is that hereafter thre which broke out shortly before 8 o'clock on the vessels will be forbidden to have on board, under graphing Company, at Laight and Canal sts. Mr.

warned him of the danger and he gave the alarm

them came down carrying bundles. One woman made her appearance in the botel office with her arms laden with bed-cioning. The firemen were promptly on hand, however, to extinguish the flames, and had them drowned out in half an hour. The baze is reported to have started from a lace-curtain blowling against the lighted was jet.

Though nearly all the guests in the note, fled from their apartments without securing their doors, no thefits were reported. The detectives hustled out several suspicious characters who pretended to help the firemen.

the Bremen.

The Hotel Beresford has a unique system of fire-escapes. Brick towers, which are set in the outer wills in such a manner as to improve the appearance of the facade, contain from statrways leading from the top story to the ground. Doors open into the towers from rooms on each story. The doors are made of iron and have strong fastenings. The arrangement is such that the doors can be opened only from the rooms. There is a door at the bottom of each tower, which can be opened only from inside the tower. It is possible, therefore, for any person to enter a tower from an upper story, shut the door and go leisurely down and out in case of fire, the tower being free from smoke or flame. No person, however, can get into the tower from outside the hotel. The towers are therefore berfect fire-escapes, while they cannot be used by thieves who might want to get into the building.

Continued on Fifth Page.

NICARAGUANS AROUSED.

ENGLAND'S GRIP ON CORINTO.

THE GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO PAY THE

MARINES SEIZE THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

HATRED OF GREAT BRITAIN BREAKS LOOSE IN MANAGUA.

INDEMNITY.

RIOTERS THREATEN TO ATTACK THE BRITISH CONSULATE AND ARE DISPELSED BY THE PO-LICE-BELIEF THAT ENGLAND INTENDS

> TO KEEP HER POOTHOLD IN THE COUNTRY-WAS WITHDRAWAL OF THIS GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION THE RE-SULT OF A

Colon, Colombia, April 27 .- Advices just received say that the populace at Managua held a to accept England's ultimatum. A mob, headed by a military band, paraded the streets and attempted to attack the British Consulate, but was

man received two dispatches this morning from from Corinto, leaving the place under the control | substantially true, although the time stated for of the "Provisional Governor" appointed by Ad-

of England cannot be eradicated. The Govern-

ment is using all means in its power to restrain

miral Stephenson. Within the last few days there has been little doubt in the minds of well-informed people here that the programme of Lord Kimberley would be carried out. There is consequently no surprise expressed at the news that has come to Minister Guzman. England has acted deliberately and with her usual determination. The earlier attitude of the Administration having been abandoned, there was nothing to prevent British marines from occupying Corinto. Nicaragua was defenceless, and President Cleveland indifferent. Until yesterday it seemed as if the Administration might exhibit some vigor in ba enduct, but it now appears that those who hoped so were mistaken. Mr. Gresham once had a notion of showing some Americanism. But he is the subordinate of the President, and the result is that for the first time in many years a European Power, in defiance of the traditional policy of the United States and in violation of Governor Turney by 2.184 votes, notwithstanding | treaty stipulation, has forcibly invaded and now | He may choose any one of the names offered, occupies Central American soil

> IS THERE A BARGAIN WITH ENGLAND? down of the Administration is the result of an | Edwards, Flood and Penny; irremovable reunderstanding with Great Britain. From the tors, Fathers McSweeney, Farley, McCready time it became known that the earlier policy de- (now in Europe), Edwards, Kean, Hughes, Gleatermined on-at least by Secretary Gresham-had been abandoned and English "assurances" | son, Kearney, McGean and O'Farrell, of New-York City, and Father Penny, of Newburg. heen hinted that there was some "con- Corley of Yonkers. sideration" involved. The suggestion came The Bishops of the Archdiocese of New-York are from friends of the Administration, who those in the States of New-York and New-Jersey, her administering a lesson to Nicaragua. In re-England would agree to submit the Venezuelan boundary dispute to arbitration. The story received little or no credence, but it was frequently Administration.

These apologists have to-day started a new theory of "consideration." They now say that the quid pro quo will be furnished in connection with the Behring Sea controversy. For several liele have been engaged in drawing up modified regulations to govern seal-fishing. Mr. Gresham has been in frequent consultation recently with Sir Julian Pauncefote. Last night there was a final conference in the English Embassy. To-day the completed regulations were submitted and ap-Carilsle having taken them to Wooslley this morning and explained their meaning and effect. The friends of the Administration say that under the friends of the Administration say that under the revised regulations this country gains decided advantages, and that for this reason the United States can afford to be generous in the Nicaraguan matter. It is said that one of the important concessions made by England is that hereafter vessels will be forbidden to have on board, under any pretext, nets, firearms and explosives, the only weapons the use of which makes pelagic sealing profitable. Owing to the fact that the Canadian authorities would be greatly incensed if they knew that their sealers must hereafter depend on spears in Behring Sea, it is explained that as long as possible the regulations are to be kept secret. How true all this is no one except the chosen few can say. It is here given merely as the current gossip of the hour.

It is a fact, however, that last night Sir Julian Pauncefote signed amended Behring Sea regula.

Pauncefote signed amended Behring Sea regulations, that the President approved the same today, and that neither State nor Treasury Depart ment officials are willing to disclose the terms of the new regulations. It will be curious now to watch the efforts of the Administration to figure out of this joint interpretation of the Paris award the stairway in a state of wild anxiety. Some of a great diplomatic triumph which can compensate came down carrying bundles. One woman the country for an open and flagrant violation of

treaty rights in Nicaragua. NICARAGUA REFUSES TO PAY.

BY UNITED PRESS. Washington, April 27.-Nicaragua has refused to accept the British ultimatum. This information was communicated to Rear-Admiral Stephenson

AN AUXILIARY BISHOP.

POSSIBILITY OF AN ASSISTANT FOR ARCH-BISHOP CORRIGAN.

PRIESTS HERE SAY THAT CURRENT REPORTS MAY BE TRUE-FATHER COLTON, OF ST. STEPHEN'S, MENTIONED AS THE ONE

LIKELY TO BE CHOSEN The report became current in this city yesterday

that a Catholic auxiliary Bishop is to be elected in New-York next Wednesday. The story was prefaced by a letter which Archbishop Corrigan is said to have received from Cardinal Ledochowski at Rome. Certain features of this letter were suppressed. The letter received, so it is said, was in reply to a communication addressed to the Cardinal by Archbishop Corrigan. The portion of the letter which appeared in print was as follows: Sacred Congregation Propaganda Fide, Rome, Jan. 19, 1895.

Most Illustrious and Reverend Sir:

With great gratification I have received the information given in your favor of the 4th inst., regarding the solemn consecration of St. Stephen's Church, New-York. As the zeal of Your Grace for advancement of our holy religion is in the highest degree worthy of encomium, so also very pralseworthy is the correspondence of those of your clerky who, co-operating with the apostolic solicitude of their excellent pastor, and following his guidance and his example, labor on their part also with all possi-

excellent pastor, and following his guidance and his example, labor on their part also with all possible activity and fervor for the good of the Church and of souls.

Among those especially worthy of praise is the Rev. Charles H. Colton, who, assuming the rectorship of St. Stephen's Church when it was in a very bad condition, morally and physically, has struggled courageously against the gravest difficulties until he overcame them all. Nay, not only has he succeeded in liquidating the enormous debt that pressed on that church, but he has also devoted a sum almost as large to pay for various improvements and the parochial school. I beg your lordship to present my congratulations on the happy event to this excellent priest, and to communicate to him my words of praise for his zealous conduct.

ry blessing, I remain your most M. CARD, LEDOCHOWSKI, rchbishop of Larisse, Secretary, Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, The part suppressed is said to have been a re-

fusal upon the part of the Cardinal to interfere appointment of an Auxiliary Bishop for New-York. In his letter to the Cardinal, Archbishop Corrigan is said to have asked that an Auxiliary Bishop be appointed in New-York, and that the power of appointment be conferred upon ent metropolitan of the archdiocese of New-York-that is, Archbishop Corrigan himself. The elminated part of the letter is said to have been a denial of the request for the personal power of appointment, and directs that the choice must take place in the regular way-by election. So much for the report. An investigation reveals the fact that it is not impossible that it is election seems unlikely. There are two lasses of Assistant Bishops in the Church. The first class is what is known as Coadjutor Bishops. Such a Bishop was Archbishop Corrigan when he was assistant to Archbishop McCloskey. other class is known as Auxiliary Bishops. Coadjutor Bishop is one who is endowed with the right of succession to the office of Archbishop, and the method of his election differs materially from that used in the election of an Auxiliary Bishop, who has not the right of succession. With the exception of the right of succession, the powers of the two classes of

Bishops are identical. THE METHOD OF SELECTION. In the election of an auxiliary bishop, the Archbishop's consultors and the irremovable or missionary rectors meet and select three names. Then the bishops of the province meet and select three more names. These names, in the order of preference, are set down on a slip and mailed the Pope at Rome. He makes a selection.

The consultors and irremovable rectors of the Archdlocese of New-York are as follows: Consultors, Fathers Farley, Mooney, McGean,

The Rev. Father McGean, paster of St. Peter's was seen last night. He said: "I read a report in the newspapers concerning the appointment of an auxiliary bishop for New-York. I do not care to deny the report, except in the partion which refers to the date. There will be a meeting next Wednesday of the consultors and irremovable rectors. They always hold such a meeting on the first Wednesday of each month. Whether the question of the appointment of an auxiliary bishop will come up or not I do not know. It is not impossible although it seems improbable on

that date."

Father McGean was asked if he had heard any talk of the proposed election of an auxiliary Bishop. He said: 'There has been a good deal of talk about the amount of work that is to be done in the archdiocese of New-York. Archbishop McCloskey had an assistant, but Archbishop Corrigan has had none. Archbishop Corrigan is a younger man, but the work has been very heavy on him. There has been talk about the appointment of an auxiliary Bishop. It does not seem unlikely to me that Archbishop Corrigan may have asked for an assistant, although I have not been informed of his doing so."

Father McClean was asked if it was not an

I have not been informed of his doing so."

Father McGean was asked if it was not an unusual thing for the Archbishop to suggest the appointment of his assistant. He replied: "It would be unusual for him to suggest that the appointing power be conferred on him. That I do not think is true. In working, however, it would seem that he would want a congenial companion, and I do not doubt that the regularly empowered electors would defer to his wishes."

Archbishop Corrigan refused to be seen last

night. It is said that he has selected as candidate the Rev. Father Colton, paster of candidate the Rev. Father Collon, paster of St. Stephen's Church, and will do all in his power to secure his election. Monsignor Satolli dined with Father Murphy, paster of old St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott-st. last night. His secretary, Father Rooker, was suddenly called to Albany, and so nothing could be learned from him. WHAT FATHER COLTON SAYS.

The Rev. Father Colton was seen in the rectory of St. Stephen's Church, East Twenty-eighth-st., last night, and when asked if he might be congratulated on his coming elevation to a bishopric,

smiled and said that he knew of nothing which could justify congratulations of that kind.
"I have heard rumors within the last few weeks," he said, "as to the appointment of an Auxiliary Bishop, but they were of a vague and uncertain kind. No mention has ever been made to the tremovable rectors to act a meeting of the frremovable rectors to act

on the matter."

Pather Colton said that he had never heard his name mentioned in connection with the possible auxiliary bishopric, nor did he know that he was the choice of the Archbishop. As to the rectors' voting on this matter at the meeting which takes place next Wednesday, Father Colton thought it rather improbable. "If such a thing were contemplated," he said, "we would doubtless have received some notice, because we would naturally want some time for consideration on so important a matter."

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN POLICY.

THE NICARAGUAN AFFAIR AND LORD ROSEBERY'S FRIENDSHIP

FOR AMERICA.

RUSSIA'S PROTEST AGAINST THE CHINO-JAPA NESE TREATY-TWO HEROES OF THE CHIT-RAL CAMPAIGN-LIBERAL LOSSES IN BY-

ELECTIONS-MR. BALFOUR STANDS BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN-THE MAR-RIAGE OF MISS PEEL [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

(Copyright; 1895: By The Tribune Associations) London, April 27 .- A summary of the comments of the New-York papers or English proceedings in Nicaragua has been cabled here, but attracts little attention. The English seem to regard them as in the nature of a party attack on President Cleveland, wherein , they are doubtless wrong. They are, however, right in considering the President the true representative of the United States for the purposes of this controversy, and with his attitude they are content. I suppose nobody really doubts that England is entitled under international law to press her claims on Nicaragua, and to obtain, if necessary, by force, the redress which is denied to reason and justice. Equally clear is it that England has not and never had the least intention of annexing a foot of land in Nicaragua or of permanently occupying Corinto or any other portion of Nicaraguan territory. She has given the plainest assurances to the President, and these he is bound to accept, unless he has good reason for doubting their sincerity. No such reason has even been alleged, nor is there discernible trace of an English wish to pursue a policy

The Prime Minister of this country is Lord Rosebery, a friend to America if there be one anywhere, and it is he who in this matter is directing the policy of the Government of which he is the head. No living Englishman has a clearer conception of American views in respect to territory on the American Continent; none i less likely to run counter to them. That American teglousy should be roused by the presence of British warships and the use of British force in a Central American harbor is natural and right We should be right in watching every step taken and in being ready to resent force if wrongfully used or used too far; but when we have received explicit pledges which England could not and would not violate; when we have drawn the line beyond which she is not to pass, and she assents, there remains but one question, that is, whether wish to be the catspaw of Nicaragua and to put ourselves in the wrong for the sake of a State itself flagrantly in the wrong, when not a single American interest or susceptibility is

toward Nicaragua in disregard of the Monroe

There is much evidence tending to show that the protest of Russia, Germany and France against the treaty of Simonoseki is backed by solid agreement between those Powers. It is nevertheless difficult to see what vital concern France has, and still more, what concern Germany has in that business. Russia herself is deeply interested in preventing the lodgment of Japan in the Liau-Tong peninsula; whether the point of protest goes beyond that is not known; still less is it known whether the protest will be backed by force, if Japan prove unyielding. In any case, the situation is serious enough. The French and German press relieve their feelings by abusing England for refusing to join in the protest and accuse her of having made a secret treaty with Japan. There is no reason why she evidence that she actually has; but evidence seldom seems to the French press an indispensable basis for either argument or accusation. As what their infallible Kaiser would be at that they fly every kind of conjectural kite. He is probably but resuming one other main point of Bismarck's policy and striving to consolidate his relations with Russia. The game is dangerous, both for Germany and France, and more improbable things have happened than the kindling in Asia of a European conflagration. It is probable that none of these European Powers know the precise terms of the treaty which they denounce; still less do they know what the future relations of China and Japan are to be, and there tion. The story of the alliance or some equivalent arrangement between China and Japan has

never yet been authoritatively contradicted. The gallant defence and gallant relief of Chitral have interested Englishmen more than all else this week. There are two new heroes-Robertson, who held the fort, and Colonel Kelly, who, after a wonderful march in the face of tremendous natural obstacles and of outnumbering foes, came in time to rescue his comrades. The heroes, in truth, number hundreds, for the soldiers in the fort and in the relieving column were heroes. Colonel Kelly, I am told, is an officer who has waited thirty years for his chance. Dr. Robertson is a civilian and an able political agent, but with the stuff of a soldier in him also. For forty-five days he stood siege, and for all time to come he has a place in Indian history, the course of which is likely to be much modified by these recent events.

The political interest of the week lies outside of Parliament. The constituencies have been making themselves heard in more ways than one. Oxford led off with the return of Lord Valentia by & last. The Liberals did not like it. Mid-Norfolk followed, electing a Conservative in place of a Radical, the Radical vote decreasing, and the Conservative going up by hundreds. Liberals liked still less; they had expected to save on a division and dangerously reduces their already too siender nominal majority of fourteen. What makes it worse is that this is an agricultural constituency, and the agricultural constituencies have been for some time past the last hope of Liberal politicians. They looked upon the boroughs as gone; they have concentrated their efforts on the less intelligent portions of the electorate; they have lavished promises and blandishments on Hodge, and now Hodge turns against them. They are sick at heart, and own it. This last is the astonishing thing. Other elections are coming on, and the example of Mid-Norfolk is likely to be of disastrous effect for them. The Liberal majority in the House of Commons is already perilously near the vanishing point, and the Liberal hopes for the general election grow dim They have tried almost everything. Item after item of the Newcastle programme is dangled be fore the eyes of the voters; Welsh Disestablishment, Irish Land, Factory acts, Local Veto, one after the other, are solemnly presented to the House and country in the shape of bills which neither the authors of them nor any other human being believe have a chance of becoming laws this session. The country seems to accept Mr. Chamberiain's view, that these proposals are not boons to the oppressed classes; they are so many unfulfilled Ministerial Habilities.

Sanguine Liberals looked to Leamington for comfort. One of the prettiest possible quarrels had broken out in the Conservative party at Learnington. The Liberai-Unionists claimed the seat by virtue of Mr. Chamberlain's compact

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